

5: Crowder J-5 (1955-1961) 1962
MS37 Senegal MS37

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433 the Government is trying to do is take out of its hands the
668 control of the basic economy, such as the ground-nut crop,
[491] and to ensure that the maximum benefit accrues to Senegal
from overseas investment.

[466] The distinguishing feature of the plan is its reliance not
on *investissement humain* on Chinese lines, a method which
tends to be favoured by the Guinea and Mali Governments,
but on *animation rural*. It is believed that compulsory forced
labour is not satisfactory to the people who are undertaking
it, even if it is ostensibly in their own interests, first because
it is compulsory, and secondly because it can suffer from
excessive planning by the centre, so that the people may be
'investing' their labour in things which in the first place
they do not want, and which in the second place fail, as
certain agricultural schemes have done in Russia and China,
as a result of overcentralised planning.

433 Basically *animation* is what we would call 'community
668 development', but it is to be operated in the context of the
654 general plan for the Senegal, touching on education and
medical services as well as economic development. The
idea is that people in villages should be asked what they
want: a new road; a new dispensary etc. It will then be
explained to them that such things have not been achieved
up till now through lack of funds but that the Government
is prepared to put its services at the disposal of the villagers
to build a road or some such if the villagers are prepared
to provide labour. The object then is to find out what villag-
ers really want and to stimulate them into wanting them
[496] enough to supply labour for them. In any chosen area, then,
a member of the Ministry of Planning and Development
(Animation Section) will go into the village and enlist
the people's co-operation in selecting an intelligent man who
is sufficiently respected both by the traditionalists and by
the youth to be able to put over these new ideas of com-
munity development. He is then sent on an 'animation
course' where he is taught improved farming and other
methods and is (it is hoped) inspired with the need for

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intermediate character of this category, very mixed concerning the level of studies, way of life, etc., is found again in various domains.

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C. -- The old familial institutions do not always adapt themselves easily to the environment of the new life into which they are transplanted. They were linked with a collective work organization, all the members of the group being assured of enjoying (under the authority of the family head) the revenue of the latter. The notion of individual work, with individual remuneration, has not been introduced without shock. We shall set aside the categories where the work has remained in the family framework despite the necessary transpositions: farmers and fishermen on the one hand, merchants on the other. In the others, the vigor preserved by the traditional familial institutions is sometimes a curb on the raising of the living standard of urbanized elements. There is the problem, commonly called "familial parasitism," which poses itself in all of the African towns; the obligation to come to the aid of all the members of the kinship group is still strongly felt. We shall not proceed here to a detailed examination of the data gathered on the number of salaried persons, and persons practicing a non-salaried occupation, in relation to the total number of adults in the household. But it is necessary to give a survey of them.

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1. When questioned about the reasons for their coming to town, less than 10% of those questioned say that they came to rejoin relatives. But subsequent interviews have permitted it to be confirmed that among those persons who had come, according to their statements, to look for work (58%), there were many who would not have been able to subsist except by joining, upon their arrival, a group of relatives already settled. The process has already been described several times, and we shall not return to it (1).

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1. Cf., for example, G. Balandier, op. cit., one of the latest accounts to date.